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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,700	07/24/2003	Shinya Taguchi	116678	9945

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EXAMINER	
AUGUSTINE, NICHOLAS	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2179	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/04/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

OfficeAction25944@oliff.com
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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/625,700	TAGUCHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NICHOLAS AUGUSTINE	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 November 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-12 and 15-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 5-12 and 15-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

A. This action is in response to the following communications: Request for Continued Examination filed 11/13/2009.

B. Claims 1-3, 5-12 and 15-25 remains pending.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

C. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/13/2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised

of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-3, 5-12 and 15-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al (US Patent 6,249,281), herein referred to as "Chen" in view of Vigneaux, Stevan et al. (US Pat. 5,852,435), herein referred to as "Vigneaux" and further in view of Chiu, Patrick (US Pat. 7,203,380), herein referred to as "Chiu".

As for independent claim 1, Chen teaches an image processing system (310, col.3, line 54) for correlating still picture data with video data (col.4, lines 17-19), comprising: a video display section (520) for reproducing and displaying the video data on a screen (col.5, lines 41-42); a picture display section (540) for reproducing and displaying the still picture data on the screen (col.5, line 61); a designation section for accepting an instruction from a user to designate the still picture displayed on the screen (532 and col.6, lines 12-13); and a correlation section for, upon the instruction entered by the user during the reproduction of the video data, correlating the designated still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data (col.6, lines 12-18).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the at least one designated item (object) correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) at least one of text data of the presentation document and voice index data of the video data (col.4, lines 4-23; col.6, lines 5-19 and 41-67: Vigneaux). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34), one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant search function of Vigneaux as being a beneficial addition to Chen's system to allow for the expansion of the already similar interface of Vigneaux .

Chen as modified by Vigneaux does not specifically teach extracting pictures from video, however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches displaying at least one of still picture data extracted from video data figures (4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant option of Chiu's

similar interface (an interface to present multimedia content to a user) would be beneficial to be added to Chen's system for purposes of expanding the type of objects the interface can present (extracted pictures from video), giving the system an added ability to present another type of object that is closely related (extracted pictures and videos).

Note - as for claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8: Vigneaux teaches data stored on a database, this data comprises of graphics, text and audio (herein objects) wherein the use of meta-data is used (tied to the objects) to make these objects searchable (within a database) so the user may interact with the objects on the interface for purpose of searching/finding and presenting objects on the interface. Chen teaches the method and system of storing and presenting presentation files wherein the presentation files comprise that of a presentation of multimedia content, such as slides (graphics), text from slides (text) and video (graphics and audio). The combination of Vigneaux into Chen provides a system that allows for a variant search function to be implemented into a similar system of Chen, wherein this search characteristic allows for the storage of meta-data (keywords) wherein these keywords are searchable and tied to objects such that objects can be searchable. This reasoning provides that Vigneaux and Chen suggest that meta-data is being text data of a presentation document and voice index of the video data. Implementing the functions of Vigneaux into Chen provides a presentation interface for presenting to the user a Presentation file comprising of video (graphics/pictures and audio), text, slides wherein these are objects that can be

searched for by the user using Vigneaux search method to find objects that are similar as explained. Vigneaux system is setup to find (graphics, audio and text) all of which make up the presentation medium of Chen (col.4, lines 4-23; col.6, lines 5-19 and 41-67: Vigneaux).

Further Chiu is introduced to add an obvious medium type to the object type list of Chen. That is Chiu specifically teaches a method capable of extracting still picture data from video (moving picture data) for presentation of multiple still picture data on the interface (col.7, lines 52-67). The combination of Chiu into Chen as modified by Vigneaux allows for the obvious variant option of adding one more medium type object (still picture taken form video) that can make use of the Vigneaux search function and presented on the presentation file of Chen as explained above.

With Chen as the primary reference teaching the main concept of a presentation system for presenting objects in a desired format and obvious additions (functions) from Vigneaux (providing search function for finding objects of the presentation file) and Chiu (providing another object type, still pictures extracted from video) it is evident to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize the exact reference to the immediate claimed invention.

As for independent claim 2, Chen teaches an image processing system for correlating still picture data with video data, comprising: (note the analysis of claim 1)

a registered client including a video display section for reproducing and displaying the video data on a screen (fig.5 and col.3, line 1), *a picture display section for reproducing*

and displaying the still picture data on the screen, a designation section for accepting an instruction from a user to designate the still picture displayed on the screen, and a correlation section for, upon the instruction entered by the user during the reproduction of the video data, correlating the designated still pictured at a with are production time position in the video data (note the analysis of claim 1); and a distribution server for holding the video data and the still picture data that are correlated with each other, and in accordance with a request from a browsing client, providing the video data and the still picture data (fig.3, 110 and col.4, lines 40-48).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the at least one designated item (object) correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) at least one of text data of the presentation document and voice index data of the video data (col.4, lines 4-23; col.6, lines 5-19 and 41-67: Vigneaux). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34), one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant search function of Vigneaux as being a beneficial addition to Chen's system to allow for the expansion of the already similar interface of Vigneaux .

Chen as modified by Vigneaux does not specifically teach extracting pictures from video, however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches displaying at least one of still picture data extracted from video data figures (4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant option of Chiu's similar interface (an interface to present multimedia content to a user) would be beneficial to be added to Chen's system for purposes of expanding the type of objects the interface can present (extracted pictures from video), giving the system an added ability to present another type of object that is closely related (extracted pictures and videos).

As for dependent claim 3, Chen teaches an image processing system according to claim 2, wherein the distribution server (110) distributes, to the browsing client, correlation data (330) for video data and still picture data, and provides the still picture data requested by the browsing client (col.4, lines 17-19 and 40-48).

As for independent claim 5, Chen teaches *an image processing method for correlating still picture data with video data, comprising the steps of: reproducing and displaying the video data on a screen, and reproducing and displaying the still picture data on the screen; and in accordance with an instruction entered by a user during the reproduction of the video data to designate a still picture, correlating the corresponding still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data* (note the analysis of claim 1 above).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the at least one designated item (object) correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) at least one of text data of the presentation document and voice index data of the video data (col.4, lines 4-23; col.6, lines 5-19 and 41-67: Vigneaux). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34), one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant search function of Vigneaux as being a beneficial addition to Chen's system to allow for the expansion of the already similar interface of Vigneaux .

Chen as modified by Vigneaux does not specifically teach extracting pictures from video, however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches displaying at least one of still picture data extracted from video data figures (4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant option of Chiu's similar interface (an interface to present multimedia content to a user) would be beneficial to be added to Chen's system for purposes of expanding the type of objects the interface can present (extracted pictures from video), giving the system an added ability to present another type of object that is closely related (extracted pictures and videos).

As for independent claim 6, Chen teaches an image processing method for registering still picture data in correlation with video data to a distribution server that provides the video data and the still picture data upon the reception of a request from a browsing client, the image processing method (col.4, lines 26-39 and col.3, line 1) comprising the steps of: reproducing and displaying video data on a screen, and reproducing and displaying still picture data on the screen (fig.5); correlating a corresponding still picture

data with a reproduction time position in the video data (fig.7), in accordance with an instruction entered by a user during the reproduction of the video data to designate the still picture (col.6, lines 12-31); and registering the video data and the still picture data together with correlation data to the distribution server (fig.3, 110, 330).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the at least one designated item (object) correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) at least one of text data of the presentation document and voice index data of the video data (col.4, lines 4-23; col.6, lines 5-19 and 41-67: Vigneaux). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34), one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant search function of Vigneaux as being a beneficial addition to Chen's system to allow for the expansion of the already similar interface of Vigneaux .

Chen as modified by Vigneaux does not specifically teach extracting pictures from video, however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches displaying at least one of still picture data extracted from video data figures (4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant option of Chiu's similar interface (an interface to present multimedia content to a user) would be beneficial to be added to Chen's system for purposes of expanding the type of objects the interface can present (extracted pictures from video), giving the system an added ability to present another type of object that is closely related (extracted pictures and videos).

As for dependent claim 7, Chen teaches the image processing method according to claim 6, wherein the correlation data is a program (340, col.3, line 1) for requesting the distribution server predetermined still picture data in accordance with the reproduction time position in video data (col.6, lines 12-18 and fig.7), in accordance with a request from a browsing client (col.3, line 1), the distribution server provides video data and the program for the browsing client, and the browsing client executes the program as the video data are reproduced (col.4, lines 32-39 and col.3, line 4), and requests the distribution server still picture data that are correlated with the reproduction time position (col.6, lines 12-31).

As for independent claim 8, Chen teaches a program that permits a computer (fig.2) to

perform an image process for correlating still picture data with video data (col.3, lines 1-4), comprising: displaying a still picture on a screen (fig.5), accepting an instruction from a user to designate a still picture during the reproduction of the video data accepts (col.6, lines 12-18), and correlating the corresponding still picture data with a reproduction time position in the video data (fig.7, col.6, lines 24-29).

Chen does not specifically teach that where the at least one designated item (object) correlated with video data (or data objects) are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; however in the same field of endeavor Vigneaux teaches storing keyword searchable data for each data object wherein data objects consist of graphics, text and video audio (e.g. Chen's presentation files) at least one of text data of the presentation document and voice index data of the video data (col.4, lines 4-23; col.6, lines 5-19 and 41-67: Vigneaux). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vigneaux's search method option for presentation of multimedia into Chen's system for presentation of multimedia content; this is true because Vigneaux solves the problem of providing to a user the capabilities of viewing the presentation of multimedia content using a user friendly graphical interface (col.2, lines 22-34), one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant search function of Vigneaux as being a beneficial addition to Chen's system to allow for the expansion of the already similar interface of Vigneaux .

Chen as modified by Vigneaux does not specifically teach extracting pictures from video, however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches displaying at least one of still picture data extracted from video data figures (4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the variant option of Chiu's similar interface (an interface to present multimedia content to a user) would be beneficial to be added to Chen's system for purposes of expanding the type of objects the interface can present (extracted pictures from video), giving the system an added ability to present another type of object that is closely related (extracted pictures and videos).

As for dependent claims 9, 11, 15, 17 and 20; Chen in view of Vigneaux teaches a system and corresponding medium and method of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 but does not teach wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on the time length of a corresponding section of video data; however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on the time length of a corresponding section of video data (figures 4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user

interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67).

As for dependent claims 10, 12, 16, 18 and 19; Chen in view of Vigneaux teaches a system and corresponding medium and method of claims 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 but does not teach wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on an importance level of a corresponding section of the video data; however in the same field of endeavor Chiu teaches wherein the plural pieces of still picture data are displayed in different sizes, and the different sizes are based on an importance level of a corresponding section of the video data (figures 4 and 8; col.7,lines 52-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Chiu's variant option of sizing multimedia content into the system of Chen as modified by Vigneaux, this is true because Chiu solves the problem of providing a user interface for presentation of multimedia content (plurality of video data segments) (col.1, lines 62-67).

As for dependent claim 21, Chen teaches an image processing system according to claim 1, further comprising a single interface screen that includes the video display section, the picture display section, the designation section, and the correlation section (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 22, Chen teaches an image processing system according to claim 2, further comprising a single interface screen that includes the video display section, the picture display section, the designation section, and the correlation section (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 23, Chen teaches an image processing method according to claim 5, further comprising providing a single interface screen for reproducing and displaying the video data, reproducing and displaying the still picture data, and correlating the corresponding still picture data (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 24, Chen teaches an image processing method according to claim 6, further comprising providing a single interface screen for reproducing and displaying the video data, reproducing and displaying the still picture data, corresponding the corresponding still picture data, and registering the video data and the still picture data (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

As for dependent claim 25, Chen teaches a recording medium as recited in claim 8, further comprising providing a single interference screen for displaying the still

picture, accepting an instruction from a user to designate the still picture, and correlating the corresponding still picture data (col.5, line 34 – col.6, line 52; figures 5-7).

(Note :) **It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006,1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).**

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/13/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

After careful review of the amended claims (given the broadest reasonable interpretation) and the remarks provided by the Applicant along with the cited reference(s) the Examiner does not agree with the Applicant for at least the reasons provided below:

A1. Applicant argues that Chen and Vigneaux does not teach “the plural pieces of still pictures data correlated with video data are stored with keyword searchable data for each still picture; further "extracting any still pictures extracted form

the video" and "the meta data being text data of a presentation document and voice index data of the video data".

R1. Examiner does not agree, Vigneaux teaches data stored on a database, this data comprises of graphics, text and audio (herein objects) wherein the use of meta-data is used (tied to the objects) to make these objects searchable (within a database) so the user may interact with the objects on the interface for purpose of searching/finding and presenting objects on the interface. Chen teaches the method and system of storing and presenting presentation files wherein the presentation files comprise that of a presentation of multimedia content, such as slides (graphics), text from slides (text) and video (graphics and audio). The combination of Vigneaux into Chen provides a system that allows for a variant search function to be implemented into a similar system of Chen, wherein this search characteristic allows for the storage of meta-data (keywords) wherein these keywords are searchable and tied to objects such that objects can be searchable. This reasoning provides that Vigneaux and Chen suggest that meta-data is being text data of a presentation document and voice index of the video data. Implementing the functions of Vigneaux into Chen provides a presentation interface for presenting to the user a Presentation file comprising of video (graphics/pictures and audio), text, slides wherein these are objects that can be searched for by the user using Vigneaux search method to find objects that are similar as explained. Vigneaux system is setup to find (graphics, audio and text) all of which make up the presentation medium of Chen.

Further Chiu is introduced to add an obvious medium type to the object type list of Chen. That is Chiu specifically teaches a method capable of extracting still picture data from video (moving picture data) for presentation of multiple still picture data on the interface. The combination of Chiu into Chen as modified by Vigneaux allows for the obvious variant option of adding one more medium type object (still picture taken form video) that can make use of the Vigneaux search function and presented on the presentation file of Chen as explained above.

With Chen as the primary reference teaching the main concept of a presentation system for presenting objects in a desired format and obvious additions (functions) from Vigneaux (providing search function for finding objects of the presentation file) and Chiu (providing another object type, still pictures extracted from video) it is evident to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize the exact reference to the immediate claimed invention.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-270-1056 and fax is 571-270-2056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 9:30am- 5:00pm Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas Augustine/
Examiner
Art Unit 2179
January 29, 2010

/Ba Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179